Early Journal Content on JSTOR, Free to Anyone in the World

This article is one of nearly 500,000 scholarly works digitized and made freely available to everyone in the world by JSTOR.

Known as the Early Journal Content, this set of works include research articles, news, letters, and other writings published in more than 200 of the oldest leading academic journals. The works date from the mid-seventeenth to the early twentieth centuries.

We encourage people to read and share the Early Journal Content openly and to tell others that this resource exists. People may post this content online or redistribute in any way for non-commercial purposes.

Read more about Early Journal Content at http://about.jstor.org/participate-jstor/individuals/early-journal-content.

JSTOR is a digital library of academic journals, books, and primary source objects. JSTOR helps people discover, use, and build upon a wide range of content through a powerful research and teaching platform, and preserves this content for future generations. JSTOR is part of ITHAKA, a not-for-profit organization that also includes Ithaka S+R and Portico. For more information about JSTOR, please contact support@jstor.org.

CONTENTS

THE REAL QUESTION UNDER THE JAPANESE TREATY AND THE SAN FRANCISCO SCHOOL BOARD RESOLUTION. Address by the President of the American Society of International Law, *Elihu Root* 273

THE CONVENTION OF 1907 BETWEEN THE UNITED STATES AND THE DOMINICAN REPUBLIC. *Jacob B. Hollander* 287

NOTES ON SOVEREIGNTY IN A STATE. *Robert Lansing* 297

SOME SUGGESTIONS AS TO THE PERMANENT COURT OF ARBITRATION. *Jackson H. Ralston* 321

INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION. *William L. Penfield* 330

A PERMANENT TRIBUNAL OF INTERNATIONAL ARBITRATION: ITS NECESSITY AND VALUE. *R. Floyd Clarke* 342

THE GENEVA CONVENTION OF 1906. *George B. Davis* 409

THE DEVELOPMENT OF INTERNATIONAL LAW. *Richard Olney* 418

BOARD OF EDITORS 431

EDITORIAL COMMENT

- The Second Peace Conference of the Hague 431
- The Dissolution of the Union of Norway and Sweden 440
- The International Status of Korea 444
- Japanese Situation 449
- The New Immigration Law 452
- The New Citizenship Law 458
- The Question of Expulsion 462
- Transit in Extradition Cases 465
- Extraterritoriality and the United States Court for China 469
- Anglo-American Relations 480
- Anglo-French Convention Respecting the New Hebrides 482
- The Abolition of "Prize Money" 483
- Anglo-French-Italian Agreement Regarding Abyssinia 484
- The Joris Case and the Turkish Capitulations 485
- Resolutions Adopted by the Institute of International Law, at Ghent, in September, 1906 485
- Annual Meeting of the American Society of International Law 486

CHRONICLE OF INTERNATIONAL EVENTS. *Henry G. Crocker* 488

PUBLIC DOCUMENTS RELATING TO INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906. *Philip De Witt Phair* 504

JUDICIAL DECISIONS INVOLVING QUESTIONS OF INTERNATIONAL LAW 511

BOOK REVIEWS: BOOK NOTES 544

PERIODICAL LITERATURE OF INTERNATIONAL LAW, 1906 562

SUPPLEMENT—IMPORTANT TEXTS OF AN INTERNATIONAL CHARACTER.

The AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW is supplied to all members of the American Society of International Law without extra charge, as the membership fee of five dollars per annum includes the right to all issues of the JOURNAL published during the year for which the dues are paid.

The annual subscription to non-members of the Society is five dollars per annum, and may be placed with the Managing Editor or with Baker, Voorhis & Company, 47-49 Liberty Street, New York City.

Single copies of the JOURNAL will be supplied by the Publisher at $1.25 per copy.

Applications for membership in the Society, subscriptions, correspondence with reference to the JOURNAL, and books for review should be sent to James Brown Scott, Managing Editor, George Washington University, Washington, D. C.

The Managing Editor begs to announce that hereafter, beginning with the July number, the AMERICAN JOURNAL OF INTERNATIONAL LAW will be published by Baker, Voorhis & Company, 47-49 Liberty Street, New York City.

Copyright, 1907, by the American Society of International Law.